

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH." SHAKESPEARE.

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THE REFLECTOR.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. AN EXTRACT.

One of the most agreeable scenes we can ever survey upon earth, is a peaceful and happy family; where friendship comes to draw more closely the bands of nature; where individuals resemble the human body, and if one member suffers, all the members suffer with it, and if one member be honoured, all the members rejoice; where every care is divided, every sorrow diminished, every joy redoubled, by discovery, by sympathy, by communion; where mutual confidence prevails, and advice, consolation, and succour are reciprocally given and received. To such a sight, God himself calls our attention: "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." Some things are good but not pleasant, and some things are pleasant and not good. Here both are combined, and the effect is fragrant as the sacred perfume, and receiving as the influence of Heaven.

"O friendly to the best pursuits of man,
"Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace!
"Domestic life in rural pleasure pass'd!
"Few know thy value, and few taste thy sweets,
"Though many boast thy favours, and effect
"To understand and choose thee for their own."

We offer a few remarks on the value and importance of domestic happiness, by considering it in reference to our avocations and cares.

See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys; and he hears the promise which causes him to hope:—"Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace; and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family; the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence!

Behold the man of science. He drops the labour and painfulness of research, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
"To take in childish play a childish part:
"But bends his sturdy back to any toy
"That youth takes pleasure in to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What rewards him for so many hours of tedious confinement? By and bye the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family; he will behold the desires of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompense.

Yonder comes the labourer. He has borne the heat and burden of the day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toll-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships forgotten, fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again and retires to rest, and "the rest of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much." Inhabitants of this lonely, lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort? "Peace be to this house."

"Let not ambition mock thy useful toil,
"Thy honest joys and destiny obscure;
"Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,
"The short and simple annals of the poor."

SAINTE PAUL.

While examining the pages of the history of the nations of the earth, and looking through the postern of time elapsed, our attention is very often arrested, and our feelings excited, by the wild grandeur in which the heroes of antiquity are invested. The partiality of the historian of those days of chivalrous deeds, the romance and high wrought enthusiasm of the times, and the lofty perceptions of their poets, have contributed, in no small degree, to cause that magic influence which is almost universally felt by mankind, while contemplating the master spirits of other days, blazing forth in all the paraphernalia of a false, deceptive heroism. But where do we find exactly such a soul moving in the breasts of their most renowned warriors and statesmen, as may be seen stirring in that of the great Apostle of the Gentiles—point us out the spirit among them all, who, believing in hope against hope, wages such a war as did this Ambassador in bonds. Who, though fettered and imprisoned, yet maintained a noble contest with principalities and powers, and with spiritual wickedness in high places? Whose intrepid soul no chains could bind, no threatening shake; who was alike regardless of sufferings, and unmoved by the flatteries or applause of men. Other great men moved forward with the tide, the wave of glory booms

them up, the breezes of prosperity waft them along; nature herself aids them in their bold undertakings, both the Indies pour their treasures at their feet, and hosts of armed bands succeed and back their most ambitious projects. But in Paul we see a man pushing against wind and tide, buffeting the rude, rough surges of thousand adverse seas, smiling at impossibilities, trampling upon opposition, poor and penniless, forsaken, distressed, insulted, and degraded, yet contending with a world of foes, and maintaining his ground even in the very heart and centre of the dominions of the prince of darkness. In a word, the case of Saul of Tarsus, once the bold persecutor of Christianity; afterward its most zealous and successful champion, is without a parallel in the annals of all time.

THE TRAVELLER.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

CARTER'S LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

London, 15th August, 1825.

On our way back from Greenwich to town, we visited the Tunnel of the Thames, on its right bank, half a mile below London Bridge. The work is now in progress; but in my opinion it is among the wildest projects of a speculating age, and will never succeed, although an unshaken confidence in the undertaking is expressed by the company and their agents, who have already expended large sums of money. I would as soon think of digging for Captain Kidd's pots of gold, as of excavating a road for carriages, under the bed of the Thames; and indeed there is a strong resemblance between the visionary adventures. The first intimation of our approach to the scene of operations was a torrent of muddy water, sufficient to turn a mill, pouring from the bank into the river. After threading half a dozen dirty alleys, and of course paying a shilling each for a sight, we were by special favour permitted to mount the scaffolding, where a large steam engine is at work in raising mud and water, and to descend by a ladder into the abyss below. The circular and perpendicular well is fifty feet in diameter, and seventy feet deep, with its sides walled up with brick. Its shaft has already been sunk to the depth that was contemplated, which is thirty-five or forty feet below the bed of the river. The workmen are next to grope their way in a horizontal direction, securing the passage as they proceed, by arches, models of which were pointed out to us. This subterranean road, should it ever be completed, is to be splendidly lighted with gas. It would startle Sir James Thornhill's river-gods and Nereids, should they see lights flashing, and hear the rumbling of carriages over pavements, so far beneath their green abodes.

Since this letter was commenced, there has been a rumour in the city, that a shocking accident has happened at the shaft, by which sixty or seventy workmen have lost their lives; but one of the evening papers states on the authority of the clerk of the company, that the report is wholly without foundation. It is however not improbable, that some accident of the kind may occur in the progress of the work, as the ground through which the excavation is made, is by no means firm. Several men were killed in the first attempt to construct a work of the same description.

A visit to the Tower of London, on the left bank of the Thames, opposite Wapping, concluded our observations for the day. An hour was passed, and something more than a guinea expended by three of us, in ascending from the river by the King's steps, and in looking at "the lions" here deposited. John Bull carries the division of labour, in showing his curiosities, to as great perfection as in the manufacture of pins. There is a guide and a fee for every department, though it be as circumscribed as White Watson's museum. One person exhibits muskets, another cannon, a third jewels, and a fourth wild beasts. The aggregate of the fee is exorbitant, and the more inexcusable, since this place is subject to the regulation of the government.

The Tower, in an architectural point of view, is not worth examining. It consists of antiquated piles of buildings standing round open courts, and in no way distinguishable from the contiguous wilderness of houses; except by four small turrets, which rise to a moderate height above them. The curiosities, both natural and artificial, are so numerous and so well known to our readers, that an enumeration would become intolerably tedious. There is a world of notions, to which honest John seems as warmly attached and in which he is as fond of dealing, as any part of the family of brother Jonathan. A Yankee sloop or pedlar's cart, never furnished a greater variety, than is here exhibited at eight shillings the peep. The motley collection, however, is really worth seeing, containing much that will interest the virtuoso and the naturalist.

We were first conducted to the apartments appropriated to a modern armoury, in which there are 500,000 muskets, carbines, pistols, and all descriptions of implements of war, many of which were tried and found useless in practice. The collection of armour taken from "the Invincible Armada" of Spain, in the time of Philip the II. is extensive and rare, properly set off by a statue of Elizabeth, in the attitude

of making her heroic speech to her troops, with her steed caparisoned for the field, and held by a page. The identical, long-shanked, rusty axe with which the left-handed executioner hewed off the head of poor Anne Boleyn, for no better reason than because she had blamelessly lost the affection of a capricious and licentious monarch, reflects as little credit upon royalty, as it affords pleasure to the visitor.

In the ordnance department of the Tower, there is a variety of curious pieces of artillery, some of them upon a gigantic scale; mortars, Roman scythes, and military ensigns taken as trophies in different ages, and from various nations. It was gratifying to find no spoils from the well fought fields of our own country, or from the decks of its gallant ships. France has supplied the Tower with the greater part of its munitions and insignia of war. Spain has also contributed a liberal share. The fluted pillars in some of the rooms, are composed of spears and boarding pikes of his Catholic Majesty. The air of triumph, with which these monuments of British prowess are publicly exhibited, is strongly characteristic of John Bull, and must tend to perpetuate feelings of hostility between him and his neighbours. But it is not without its effect in inspiring the members of his family with sentiments of patriotism and a spirit of daring.

The group of Kings, arrayed in a long line, from William the Conqueror to George II. clad in the armour of their respective ages, and mounted upon their chargers, form an imposing and not uninteresting spectacle. Several of those whom I was most anxious to see are however, wanting to complete the succession. The hump-backed Richard, at whose form "the dogs did bark," is not to be found in the royal assemblage; although the very spot was pointed out, where

"Lay the gentle babes, girdling one another
Within their alabaster, innocent arms;
Their lips like four red roses on a stalk,
Which in their summer beauty kiss'd each other."

Who were suffocated by Tyrrel, in compliance with the order of this regal monster; as also the place where the young princes were entombed. Parts of the Tower have been hallowed by the genius of Shakespeare, who here laid some of his immortal scenes, and hence derived a portion of his imagery. These associations are worth more than all the cannon and perforated armour, taken from the French at the battle of Waterloo.

The plate and regalia, used at the coronation of George the IV.—swords and chivalries, sceptres and salt cellars, of massive gold, studded with the costliest gems—excited in us some curiosity, as works of art; though as emblems of power, they failed to inspire much reverence or awe. After all, they are merely what Cromwell denominated them—"baubles," fit only for kings and children to play with, the age having gone by, when they were regarded as the symbols of divine rights. A rod of hickory is sometimes as much a badge of power, as a golden sceptre; and the swords of justice and mercy are not always wielded by regal hands.

In the royal menagerie, there are many rare and curious animals, collected from every part of the globe. America has a numerous representation in this assemblage of beasts, birds and reptiles. The collection of serpents, embracing the Boa Constrictor and other snakes of monstrous size particularly arrested our attention. They lie coiled up in boxes, with blankets thrown over them, and the temperature of the room artificially raised, to form a suitable climate. They are so far domesticated, that the keeper plays with their mottled necks, and permits their forked tongues to come in contact with his hands. Having examined with attention the rarest of the beasts and birds, some of which had never before been seen by us, we hastened home, caring less for the tricks of "pig-tailed baboons" and "ring-tailed monkeys," than for dinner, after going without refreshment from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 7 in the evening.

On another day, a visit was paid to Cheap-side, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange. These extensive piles of buildings, which in architecture are emphatically composite, embracing all the orders curiously blended, excited little interest, except from the amount of business here transacted. They show to the worst possible advantage, being situated in a low part of the city, upon narrow, dirty streets, and surrounded by ware-houses, which in some instances overtop them. The Bank is at present rendered still more unsightly, by a scaffolding covering one facade for the purpose of making some repairs. It is in all respects an awkward edifice, with nothing beyond convenience to recommend it. Over the doors are labels, indicating the kind of business transacted in the several departments, and also an ordinance prohibiting clerks from speculating in the stocks. In each room, there is a branch clock, the hands of which are moved by a power communicated from a common centre, and therefore exactly agree in time. Not less than fifteen hundred persons are employed in this institution, and the amount of business is immense. The Rotunda is a large public room, in which speculators and persons interested in the stocks assemble. It is less frequented, than it used to be before the new Stock Exchange, on the opposite side of the street, was erected. The latter is a com-

plete Babel in the hours of business. Officers are stationed in boxes around the room, who on application call out in a loud voice for individuals. Brokers, in the midst of a ring formed around them, proclaim that they wish to buy or sell such and such stocks; at so much per cent. A person wishing to speculate advances and replies, "I will purchase or sell so much at that rate." An average of these transfers regulates the prices of stocks for the day. It is sometimes reduced to a mere system of gambling, the funds never changing hands; and the difference in value, on the next day or the next week, being paid and received by the parties to the bargain.

The Royal Exchange, or 'Change, as it is here universally denominated, cannot be compared with that at Liverpool, in point of extent, convenience, or beauty. Its exterior is so little conspicuous, that I was obliged to inquire where it was, while standing at its very entrance. It is situate round an open court or square of moderate dimensions, with deep piazzas and arches, inscribed with the class of merchants which there assemble. One arch is appropriated to the French, another to the Dutch and a third to the West Indies. The wall is entirely covered with advertisements and bills, from post-office notices to "Warren's Blacking." This is in bad keeping with the statues of kings, ranged in a long line round the gallery above. The rooms in the basement story are occupied as private shops of all descriptions, opening on the outside, with show goods suspended at the doors. Lloyd's Room, which has acquired so much celebrity throughout the world, is crowded into an obscure place, where no one would think of looking for it. The entrance to 'Change is beneath two arches, on opposite sides, which might be passed fifty times a day, without attracting attention.

Omissions.

ROME, Jan. 26.—Notwithstanding the continued cold, which has made Reannum's thermometer fall 3 degrees below Zero, the amusements of the Carnival go on with the same spirit, and are rendered particularly attractive by the splendid hospitality of the ambassadors of France and Portugal, (Comte de Puchal,) and of the Duke of Bracciano, (Torlonia.) Several English families also give great balls. David Wilkie, the painter, and Signora Catalani, equally attract the attention of the public in the midst of their festivities. The latter gave on the 20th a Concert in the Theatre della Valle, in which she gave new proofs of her extraordinary talent, but was not received with the same enthusiasm as on former occasions. It must be confessed, however, that instrumental music is at a very low ebb in Rome, and that the patience of an eminent singer is continually put to the rack by an orchestra which is never in time or tune.—Rosa Mariani continues to excite general admiration in the Opera of *Sentimenti*, in the Theatre Ferdinando, by her voice and pure taste. It is a pity she stands alone in the Opera; and all the other performers are bad.

The number of young men who have been arrested for offences against good manners, is 26. Five murders out of private revenge have lately been committed. One of them gave occasion to a characteristic expression of the ancient Roman spirit. When the gens d'armes arrested the murderer, who was attempting to keep back part of his bowels, which were in danger of falling out through a broad wound inflicted with a knife, he willingly suffered himself to be taken, and said, "that was a noble combat; Mars himself would not have been ashamed to take part in it." Franco, a youth 20 years of age, the murderer of the Prelate Tragetti, was executed yesterday in the Piazza de Popolo, in presence of an immense multitude of spectators, who filled the square, and the terraces of Monte Incino. When the sentence of death was read to him on the 24th, in the evening, he persisted, in spite of the clearest evidence, in denying the fact; but at length he confessed it. This prompt administration of justice has met with general approbation, which, however, does not extend to the manner in which it was executed. There exists an ancient law, by which the murderer of an ecclesiastic is to be knocked down with a hammer, on which his throat is cut, and his arms and feet separated from his body. This kind of capital punishment, which arose in the notions of the middle ages respecting the dignity of a Priest, had not been practised, as far as I know, since the reign of Pius VI.—On this occasion it was revived. Immediately on receiving the blow with the hammer, the criminal fell to the ground apparently lifeless, on which the executioners proceeded to fulfil the other parts of the sentence with a dexterity and propriety that were really remarkable. The detached members were exposed for an hour, then put into a coffin and buried. It is said, that five other criminals sentenced to death were to have been executed before the Carnival, because it was thought that the people would thereby be deterred from the commission of similar crimes; but it seems that his Holiness considers that this mixture of the horrible with the comic is more likely to weaken the impression of the first, than to inspire a permanent and salutary terror.

GREAT BLAST. A rock, 40 feet high and about 25 feet wide, on the line of the Hudson and Delaware Canal in Marblatown, (N. Y.) was blasted about 4 weeks ago, by an Irishman named Patten. He bored a hole in the rock into which he put 70 pounds of powder, and applied the torch in the presence of numerous spectators. The tremendous explosion totally dislodged it from its bed, and placed it so exactly on the bank of the canal, as to prove a substitute for the embankment, equal to its dimension. The contractor for that section had given Patten \$5 to blast it; but the blast proved to be worth full \$100 to him. A piece of the rock 3 feet square, fell within 2 feet of one of the spectators, and sunk so deep in the frozen ground that nothing of it could be seen. Particles of it were picked up in Rochester, several miles distant.

Law of Maine.

AN ACT establishing the Portland Athenæum.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That Ichabod Nichols, Edward Payson, Albion K. Parris, Prentiss Mellen, William P. Preble, Ashur Ware, Stephen Longfellow, Nicholas Emery, Isaac Adams, Simon Greenleaf, Joseph Adams, William Willis, William B. Sewall, Charles S. Davies, Robert Hsley, Andrew L. Emerson, John Mussey, William Swan, Alford Richardson, Barrett Potter, Eliphalet Greeley, James C. Churchill, George Warren, Nathaniel Mitchell, Benjamin Willis, Jeremiah Haskell, Oliver Gerrish, Joseph Harrod, Jacob Knight, Henry Smith, William Wood, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are, constituted a body politic and corporate forever, by the name of the Proprietors of the Portland Athenæum; and by that name shall have power to prosecute and defend suits at law; to have and use a common seal; to take and hold for the objects of their association, any estate, real and personal, to an amount not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, and the same to use and dispose of, at their pleasure; to make and execute any by-laws for the convenient management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of the State; and generally to have and enjoy all the powers and privileges incident to corporations instituted for literary and scientific purposes.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for said corporation, in addition to their reading room and library, to make and collect a cabinet of specimens in natural history, and mineralogy, and for such other scientific purposes, as to said corporation may seem expedient.

SECT. 3. Be it further enacted, That the first meeting of said corporation, may be called by any three of the persons named in this act, by giving reasonable notice of the time and place appointed for such meeting, in the public newspapers printed in Portland.

SECT. 4. Be it further enacted, That the powers granted by this act, may be enlarged, restrained, or annulled, at the pleasure of the Legislature.

[Approved by the Governor, March 6, 1826.]

FOREIGN.

STATE OF IRELAND. A morning paper contains a letter from Ireland, dated January 7, which has the following passage: "In Dublin business is completely at a stand, whilst the cries of hunger and distress even at this early period of the year, are already heard from the starving peasantry of the South. Potatoes form almost the only article of food which the wretched population have the means of consuming; upon this vegetable they contrive, with the addition of a little salt, and in the summer months a very limited quantity of milk, to subsist from one end of the year to another. The late potato crop failed to a very great extent. The intense heat of the last summer literally burnt up the roots; it only came to a partial maturity in low and boggy land. The extent of the failure in the potato crop is not known. Indeed, I must say, that whatever affects the destitute Irish peasant is little talked of by any party until the season of sufferings sets in, and famine, with all its attendant calamities make their accustomed circuit over this devoted and unhappy Island: thus it was at the commencement of that famine which swept away so many lives, and which would have depopulated the southern province, if it were not for the munificent charity of the English people. No one scarcely heard of the distress of the people of Munster, until the appalling fact was stated to the House of Commons, that the famine had already set in, and that numbers had actually died of hunger."

DESTRUCTION OF THE ELEPHANT AT EXETER CHANGE, (LONDON.)

This enormous animal, which for many years past has been the pride and boast of the well-known menagerie at Exeter Change, was on Wednesday afternoon destroyed by order of the proprietor, Mr. Cross, in consequence of its having exhibited strong symptoms of madness. The work of death was accomplished by repeated discharges of musketry, the noise of which, together with the agonized groans of the poor beast, being distinctly heard in the Strand, caused such immense crowds to assemble, that it was found necessary to close the avenues leading to the shops at the lower part of the building, and also those leading to the apartments where the beasts are kept. The assembled crowd displayed the utmost eagerness to obtain a sight of what was going on within, and for which several declared their willingness to pay one, or, in some instances, even two guineas each. This elephant was a male animal, and had been an inmate of the menagerie for 17 years. It was brought from Bombay, where it was caught when quite young, and was supposed to be about 5 years old when purchased by Mr. Cross, consequently its present age is about 22. The effect of its unavoidable seclusion had displayed itself in strong symptoms of irritability during a certain season from the first, and these symptoms had been observed to become stronger each succeeding year as it advanced towards maturity. The animal was always kept at this season very low, and also plentifully physickeed, for which latter purpose, it is said, no less than one cut of salts was frequently administered to him at a time. Notwithstanding, however, these precautions, the animal within the last few days had shown strong proofs of irritability, refusing the carresses of his keepers, and attempting to strike at them with his trunk on their approaching him, also at times rolling himself about his den, and forcibly battering its sides. About one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon he became more ungovernable than at any former period, and commenced battering the bars of his den with his trunk. These bars are upwards of three feet in girth, and are composed of oak, strongly bound on all sides with iron, and are placed about a foot asunder. For some time they resisted the ponderous blows which he almost incessantly directed against them; but by two o'clock one of them was found to be started from the massive cross-beam into which it was mortised; and as at that time the animal still continued as violent as ever, serious fears began to be entertained lest he should break out, in which event the amount of damage, or the loss of life which he might occasion, would have been incalculable, there being several lions, tigers, and other ferocious beasts confined in the same apartment. Under these circumstances, notwithstanding the value of the animal was at least 1,000*l.*, Mr. Cross at once determined on having him destroyed, and it was resolved to give him a quantity of Corrosive Sublimate in a mess of hay. The sagacity of the animal was, however, proof against this attempt, for he no sooner smelt the mixture than he rejected it, and it was therefore determined to shoot him. Accordingly a messenger was sent to Somerset-house, where two soldiers, as usual, were on guard, who on a suitable

representation being made, were allowed to go over to the menagerie, taking with them their muskets. Several rifle-guns were also put into the hands of such persons about the establishment as had courage enough to remain in the room. In this manner, in all about 14 persons were armed. About a third of the party advanced to the front of the den, till within about five yards of the animal, and discharged their pieces at the tender part of the neck below the ear. The animal, on finding himself wounded, uttered a loud and piercing groan, and advancing to the front of the den, struck his trunk several times with all his fury against the bars, another of which he succeeded in forcing out of its place. Having at last exhausted his fury, he became quiet, upon which another detachment approached his den, and fired upon him. The animal, on receiving the fire, again plunged most violently against the front of the den, the door of which he actually lifted off its uppermost hinge, but was prevented from getting out by the strong manner in which the different bars were bound together. On his becoming more tranquil, preparations were made for firing a third volley, but no sooner were the muskets about to be levelled, than the animal, as if conscious of their being the cause of his wounds, and also of the vulnerable parts against which they were intended to be directed, turned sharp round and retreated into the back of the den, and hid his head between his shoulders. It in consequence became necessary to rouse him, by pricking him with spears, which being effected, the muskets were discharged at him, and although several balls evidently took effect in the neck on this as well as on the former occasions, still he did not exhibit any signs of weakness, beyond abstaining from those violent efforts which he had previously made against the front of his den: indeed, from this time he kept almost entirely at the back of the den, and although the blood flowed profusely from the wounds he had received, he gave no other symptom of passion or pain, than an occasional groan or kick against the side of the den. For about an hour and a half in this manner a continued discharge of musketry was kept up against him, and no less than 152 bullets were expended before he fell to the ground, where he lay nearly motionless, and was soon despatched with a sword, which, after being secured upon the end of a rifle, was plunged into his neck. The quantity of blood that flowed from him was very considerable, and flooded the den to a considerable depth.

All danger being now over, the public were admitted (upon payment of the accustomed charge) to the room, and so great was the excitement that the room was kept crowded till a late hour at night. A considerable difficulty is said to exist as to the disposition of the body, the weight of which is nearly five tons. This is the same elephant which caused the death of its keeper, four months back, while in the act of turning round in its den.

DOMESTIC.

DUEL—OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

From the National Journal of the 10th inst.

The following statement was received from the friends of Messrs. CLAY and RANDOLPH, and may therefore be relied on as strictly correct:

On Saturday the 8th of April, at half past four o'clock, P. M. a meeting took place between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, upon a call of the former, in consequence of certain expressions used by the latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied personally to him.

Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tattnall, of Georgia, and Maj. Hamilton, of South Carolina; Mr. Clay by Gen. Jesup, of the Army, and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana.

The parties met on the ground—exchanged salutations, and took their stations. The pistol of Mr. Randolph, while suspended by his side, went off. It was perceived to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr. Clay. Immediately, however, upon the report of the pistol, Mr. Randolph turned to Col. Tattnall, and said, "I tell you so." Col. Tattnall then turning to Gen. Jesup, observed, "Sir, the fault is mine; Mr. Randolph protested against the use of the hair trigger—it was at my express instance the hair was sprung."

Another pistol was immediately handed to Mr. Randolph—the parties resumed their stations, and exchanged shots without effect.

Immediately after the report of the pistols, while Col. Tattnall and Gen. Jesup were reloading, Col. Benton, of Missouri, rode up, and united with Mr. Johnston and Major Hamilton in an effort to stop the affair; which proved ineffectual.

The parties again took their stations—and the word being given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and the ball passed through Mr. Randolph's clothes. Mr. Randolph reserved his fire, holding his pistol perpendicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you, Mr. Clay," and discharged his pistol in the air. He added, "It was not my intention to have fired at you at all. The unfortunate circumstance of my pistol going off accidentally, changed my determination." At this instant Col. Benton came up, and said, "Yes, Mr. Randolph told me so, expressly, eight days ago." The parties simultaneously approached each other, both with extended hands, Mr. Randolph remarking, "Sir, I give you my hand;" which was cordially received by Mr. Clay, and the affair thus honourably and happily closed.

The friends of the parties, without consulting their respective principals, in the hope of terminating the difference in a manner alike honourable to both, were induced to delay the period of meeting for a few days.

The National Intelligencer contains an exactly similar statement; and adds, "the difference, thus adjusted, is supposed to have arisen out of circumstances merely political."

OTHER PARTICULARS; from various private letters received here, and elsewhere. "Mr. Clay's ball at the second fire, passed through Mr. R's dannel, near the abdomen." "They fought with coats off, and sleeves rolled up." Besides the two brace of seconds, Dr. Caldwell, a surgeon, and several spectators were present at the scene; some of them gave all the above particulars at the French Minister's drawing room the same evening." "Mr. Clay was first on the ground; which was on the Virginia side of the river, about six miles from the city; and such was the secrecy with which the affair was

managed, although the challenge had been given and accepted nearly a week, that it was not known in the Capitol till after four o'clock. When it was known a prodigious excitement was created. The event was awaited with intense anxiety. At 6 o'clock Mr. CLAY came in unhurt; and soon after the duel was ascertained to have been bloodless. They fought with pistols, at the usual distance." "Mr. Clay's ball cut the gown which Mr. R. wore." "Both parties are said to have behaved extremely well." "Gen. Jesup, of the Army, was the bearer of Mr. Clay's challenge." "This duel was unexpected, as Randolph's abuse was considered by most people as unworthy notice, being the effect of a partial aberration of mind. But one between McDuffie and some of Mr. Clay's friends has been daily expected; and the latter are known to have endeavored to provoke a challenge from him; but understanding this Mr. C. interfered, restrained his friends, and considering the quarrel as his own, took it upon himself; and selected Randolph as the earliest, most constant, and most conspicuous of his abusers, called him out, and was determined to make him apologize on the field." "It is not very probable that Mr. Clay will consent to be the successor of Cumming."

A letter from Washington says, "Inconsistency appears to be attached to every thing Mr. R. does or says. In the account of his duel with Mr. Clay, it is asserted, that he told Col. Benton that he did not intend to fire at Mr. C. yet he did fire at him; and the excuse which he made that the accidental discharge of one pistol was the reason why he violated his promise, made and repeated, only serves to make bad worse. All parties unite in condemning the conduct of Mr. Calhoun for permitting Senators to indulge in gross and vulgar abuse in the Hall of the Senate, which would be considered a disgrace to the vilest brothel. He will have his reward."—Boston Cent.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) April 7.

At a Justice's Court held at the State House in Newport, on the third inst. composed of Justices Mumford, Weaver, and Patten, an action was tried, brought by Fenner vs. Eddy for the amount of subscriptions to a certain "new and splendid Biographical Dictionary, containing the lives and characters of 10,000 persons of all countries, and a sketch of living characters." The case was argued by Turner for the plaintiff, and Randolph for the defendant. The ground of objection on the part of the defendant was that the volume did not correspond with the terms of the prospectus. That instead of giving the lives, or even prominent incidents, of the lives of eminent characters, it gave in many parts, only the date of birth and death; that it was defective and erroneous; and instanced the date of Perry's death, and the manner of Murat's massacre. That the paper was poor, and the binding too slight to admit of its being a useful book, even for reference—and that the promised frontispiece of twenty portraits was altogether deceptive, containing in no instance any thing like a likeness.

The plaintiff argued that the book was well bound and printed—that it did contain the requisite number of notices and sketches—that no subscriber could have expected the whole lives of 10,000 characters in a duodecimo volume of 400 pages. That it was what the prospectus purported to be, a Dictionary, and that it contained notices of all distinguished men from Adam (for he had looked no farther) down to the present day. From Confucius, ("the Chinese philosopher,") down to Logan, ("the American Savage,") and that the plaintiff had conformed in all things to the prospectus and that it was a cheap book at the price asked.

The Court after consultation gave their opinions *seriatim*. Mumford—I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not produced to Mr. Eddy a book answering the description set forth in the prospectus. It is slightly and insufficiently bound, faulty in matter, defective in portraits, and is not that new and splendid work which he was bound to produce, and am of opinion that judgment should be with the defendant, for his costs.

Weaver—was of opinion that although the subscribers could not expect the whole life of every individual to be portrayed in this work, yet they have an undoubted right to expect that the prominent incidents of their lives would be noticed. This was not the case. In many instances no other notice was taken, than the brief epitaph of born—died—naming the year. This was not the information that was promised—nor was it the information that subscribers had a right to expect. Besides, the binding appeared from the evidence to be very poor, and the portraits bear no resemblance to those men with whom we are acquainted. He therefore coincided in the opinion of judgment for defendant, with costs.

Patten—would view the case entirely on legal grounds; it was an action to recover the subscription price of a book, and was in the nature of a contract. If the plaintiff has fulfilled his part of the contract, and has presented to the defendant a volume answering in every respect to the terms of the prospectus, he must have judgment—if on the contrary he has failed doing so, judgment must be for the defendant. From the evidence of two bookbinders it is proved that the book is bound in a weak and careless manner, that the skin is split, which renders the leather little better than paper, that it is not sufficiently glued to the back, which makes the leaves liable to tear out, even in opening the book. Here we find a material deficiency in the performance of the contract, and exposed through the testimony of persons whose occupations and character render it worthy of entire credit. He therefore coincided—and judgment was recorded for the defendant with costs.

About forty subscribers will probably escape from imposition by the foregoing judgment, unless it should be appealed from, and reversed, which is not likely to be the case.

MIDDLETOWN, (Pa.) 4th Month, 4th.

A grey Eagle, measuring seven feet seven inches from tip to tip of the wings, was shot a few days since in Middletown township, Bucks county, by Andrew Flowers. This "majestic monarch of the clouds," was killed at the distance of fifty yards, with a small double-barrel gun, which was held in one hand by Mr. Flowers, who was on horse back at the time.

Hops. A farmer in Middlesex county, (Ms.) cultivated five acres with hops the last year, and sold the crop for \$2,200 or \$440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre. The editor of the Concord Gazette believes that hops can be raised for 7 cents per pound as easily as corn for one dollar per bushel.

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1826.

CONGRESS.—A Resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to adjourn on the 22d of May next.

THE LATE DUEL.—In another part of this paper will be found the "official account" of the late duel. It will be recollected that it is but about a year since Mr. Clay expressed himself in very pointed terms against the practice of duelling; and, if we mistake not, said something about Religion. But after all, as the Scripture says, "the dog has returned to his vomit again, and the sow which was washed, to her wallowing in the mire." Mr. Walsh, the Editor of the United States Gazette, says, "was not Mr. Adams, (the President,) a man of strict religious principles, he should expect that he would be engaged in vindicating his character in a similar manner." But for our part we cannot discover, if a man is accused, how it will acquit him in the eye of the public, to meet his accuser and adjust the matter by a duel.

MASSACHUSETTS' CLAIM.—A correspondent of the Rhode Island American, at Washington, informs the Editor of that Journal, "That it, (the Massachusetts Claim,) has little chance of being granted as a matter of right, and still less as a matter of favour." It is like probing an old sore.

EX-PRESIDENT MONROE.—Our readers will doubtless recollect that Mr. Monroe laid his Claims before Congress some time since for adjustment. The gross amount claimed was about fifty thousand dollars—of which the committee who have had the subject under consideration, have reported in favour of allowing him fifteen thousand five hundred thirty-three dollars and fifty-three cents.—Not one third!

LONG AND SHORT SPEECHES.—It is stated in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that in one morning Session of the New-York Legislature one hundred and seventy-seven speeches were made upon the bill providing for the safety of passengers in Stage coaches and Steam boats; and in the evening Session of the same day, thirty-two speeches were made upon the Dog Bill.

Hon. Nathaniel Green has been elected Register of Deeds, for the Western District in Lincoln County, by a majority of two hundred votes over all the other candidates.

METEOR.—It is stated in the New-Haven Journal, that a splendid meteor was seen to pass over that city on the evening of the 31st of March. It was also seen by a gentleman of this village, who thought it remarkably brilliant at the time.

REMARKABLE.—It is stated in the Montpelier Patriot, that in the adjoining town, (Calais,) an extraordinary eruption took place on the side of a hill, which removed the earth, &c. to the depth of twelve feet—six rods in length, and forty feet wide. The ground was frozen at the time it took place nearly two feet deep. Large trees and stones on the earth were removed; some of the stones which weighed 3 or 400 pounds were thrown to the distance of thirty rods. The noise was heard at a considerable distance.

SHOCKING.—In Penfield, Monroe County, (N. Y.) an Inquest was held on the body of a child five years old, who, as the Jury reported, came to its death by bruises and kicks from its father!!

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—A pack of Playing Cards were found not long since, in a log at Bridgeport, (Conn.) They were nearly as good as new, and would have probably answered to play many a game, had they not been cut in sawing off the log. From the Cards to the outside of the log ninety grains were counted.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. BARTON.—Perhaps a few words may be expected from me—in reply to the remarks of "Democritus" in your paper of the 13th inst.; although there seems to be but little to answer. I apprehend, that the public would have ascertained, (if he had not told them so,) that his remarks contain "no arguments, but merely statement and assertion." It was not my design in forwarding to you a former communication, to present an argument to your readers, but simply to invite public attention to a subject deeply interesting to the people. And if there be any statements in that communication which are not strictly true, it does seem to me that "Democritus" might and would have put in exercise his argumentative powers, and have collected some evidence to prove their falsity. He would certainly have conferred a favour on "An Elector" and in my apprehension on the public, if he had answered my first inquiry, and shown where the people can find an equivalent for the enormous expense, incurred by the sitting of the last Legislature. But he comes to the same conclusion, by his first admission, to which "Plain Truth" comes at the close of his long list of "causes" which, in his opinion, had a tendency to prolong the Session. They are consoled with the reflection that no laws were passed which will prove injurious to the rights and interest of the people. There is, to be sure, an abundance of consolation in this reflection.—And it is not denied that the State are under stronger obligations to respect and approve the conduct of the loitering member, who attends no more than is necessary in order to recover his pay, according to the rules of the House, than of him who is continually labouring, "in season and out of season," and

...the House by endeavoring to effect some private and local object, or an alteration, amendment, or repeal of some general law, which, on experiment, has been found to be useful and salutary. Still it is believed that if "Democritus" or "Plain Truth" were to employ a mechanic, who should labour for them a day, a month, or a year, without accomplishing any valuable purpose, they would not feel very well satisfied, on settlement, with this excuse.—A great variety of subjects have engaged my attention, and my conscience is at rest, for if I have done you but little good, I have probably done you no harm.

But among the important Laws which were passed last winter, is one authorizing SEWARD PORTER to raise twenty-five thousand dollars by a Lottery, ostensibly for the encouragement of Steam Navigation. But where is the security which the State have, that the money so raised shall be appropriated for that purpose? If he applies the money to the payment of his debts, or to some wild speculation, who can call him to account, and who is surety for him? Is it not in effect authorizing an individual to accumulate a fortune by a lottery, or to indemnify himself from losses which he sustained by misfortune in business and by engaging in hazardous speculations? To say nothing of the awful effects of Lotteries upon the morals and habits of the people, it does seem to me, that the provisions of that act cannot be justified on the ground of public expediency. Probably there was not time enough in sixty-one days, to prepare an act, which would secure the State as to the appropriation of the money to be thus raised. But "Democritus" is much disturbed at my suggestion, that to reduce the number of Representatives; would have a tendency to shorten the Sessions.—He says, "it is a little singular that no complaint should have been made, which resulted in a reformation of the evil, when with Massachusetts we had seven or eight hundred Representatives." Is that true? I put it to the conscience and veracity of "Democritus." If he replies in the affirmative, I appeal to the people. Look at the debates in the Convention which framed our Constitution, and you will not find a page relating to the House of Representatives which is not filled with complaints on that subject. Look at our public newspapers prior to separation, and you will find the enormous size and expensiveness of the House of Representatives, assigned as reasons why Maine should be separated, in order that the evil might be remedied. But the worst of all that an Elector has done, is, that he should venture to dissent from the decision of the House—on the Constitutional question, by them submitted to the Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court. Says he, "the doctrine as contained in Judge PREBLE'S opinion, contains a chain of reasoning which mind cannot break." Might he not make the same declaration as to the Brunswick Arithmetic? Did any one ever undertake a logical refutation of that system? Such a refutation was unnecessary. Why so? Because it led to such frightful and shocking conclusions, that there was no danger that rational and candid men would be convinced by it; that is, of its correctness.—I must confess, that Judge PREBLE'S opinion, with his "unanswerable arguments" have never convinced me. If they convince the people, so be it. But I trust the result will be otherwise.

AN ELECTOR.

FROM WASHINGTON. "Things are working here as might well be expected. The President is steady to his purpose; he is determined to proscrib all those who were not of his party in the presidential scuffle, or who are stubborn enough not to yield to his allurements.

All the hungry curs and ravenous wolves, and petty hirelings are let loose upon you, if you dare to think for yourself; and if that will not deter you from an honest and independent course, they will stop your mouth by cutting your wind, as Henry Clay attempted with Mr. Randolph. Randolph speaks much; he is an honest, great man. He looks upon political vice and corruption without the least allowance. He is a great observer, and seems at a glance to look through all the operations of the times; consequently all the political throes of this government, have been passing under his strictest scrutiny. He thinks he has witnessed fraud and corruption in the late presidential election; therefore, he was daily pouring out the cup of his gall upon them until the galled jade was compelled to wince; and there being no sedition law to stop his lofty career, the sentence of death was pronounced against him.

No next is to be dragged into silence, I am at a loss to tell. It seems that the duelling system is to be established in the place of the sedition law. If the present administration expect to support themselves by vagar of battle, they must select other and better champions. I ask you, if the times are not out of joint, when the freedom of congressional debate must be hushed in the strife of personal war? Can any administration long sustain itself, based upon such a foundation? Must it not crumble to pieces? I pray you to look to all their appointments of ministers, consuls, charges des affaires, judges, collectors, postmasters, &c. and you will observe the principles of rewards and punishments rigidly exercised."

Noah's Adv.

MORE DUEL ITEMS. One of the preliminaries was, that neither party should (in the interval between the challenge and the duel, said to be twelve or fourteen days) take the benefit of any pistol practice. The ground first fixed was on the Maryland side, but Mr. Randolph said, although he had no objection to fighting in Maryland, he would rather die in Virginia. So confidential were the arrangements preserved, that Mr. Adams did not hear of the affair till long after the departure of the parties, and

then by accident. Mrs. Clay had not the slightest intimation of it till after her husband's return. Mr. R. wore on the ground, a long flannel gown, which was cut near the hip by Mr. C's ball. After the reconciliation, Mr. R. pointing to the rent, said, jocularly, "Mr. Clay, you owe me a new gown." "I am glad, Sir, replied Mr. C. that I am no deeper in your debt."

Bost. Cent.

FARTHER DUEL PARTICULARS. The distance was ten paces.—The manual was this.—The Second counted, "one," "two," "three," "stop;" and unless the party fired before the word "stop" was pronounced he lost his fire. At the first fire both missed. At the second Mr. Clay's ball went through Mr. R's morning gown, and grazed the skin of his abdomen.—lb.

Town Officers in Albany—1826.

Town Clerk—Asa Cummings.
Selectmen—Aaron Cummings, John Lovejoy, and Ebenezer Thayer.
Treasurer & Collector—Parsons Haskell.
Constables—Parsons Haskell, and John Hunt.
Superintending School Committee—Parsons Haskell, jr. John Hunt, and Joel B. Thayer.

Town Officers in Buckfield—1826.

Town Clerk—Zadoc Long.
Selectmen & Assessors—Benjamin Spalding, Daniel Chase, and Aaron Parsons.
Overseers of the Poor—Enoch Hall, Eliphalet Packard, and Daniel Chase.
Town Treasurer—Larnard Swallow.
Collector and Constable—James Bowker.
Town Agent—Samuel F. Brown.

Town Officers in Sumner—1826.

Town Clerk—Bethuel Cary.
Selectmen, Assessors & Overseers of the Poor—John Briggs, jr. James Hearsey, jr. and Simeon Barrett, jr.
Collector and Constable—David Morrill.
Town Treasurer—Timothy Cobb.

Married.

In Hampton, (Va.) on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Richard Gillman, Captain Richard Whitfield, aged twenty-one years, to Miss Mary Almond, aged nine years! all of Hampton.—Norfolk Herald, March 31.

Bright and Tight.—In New-Orleans, on the 12th ult. Mr. L. Bright, of Boston, to Widow Catharine Tight, of Ireland.

In Carver, by Jno. Savery, Esq. Mr. Joseph Bent, to Miss Mary Bumpus.

After many a serious rumour, Joseph Bent married Mary Bumpus—For she had born to him two children, That had not had a father till then!

N. Bedford paper.

In the account of the marriage of Mr. William Dragg to Miss Eliza Beattie, which appeared in the Observer of the 13th instant, we were grossly imposed upon—no such marriage having taken place. The person who sent us the notice had better make the proper acknowledgments to the parties, or he will be exposed—as he is already too well known to escape detection.

Died.

In Livermore, Mrs. Phebe, wife of Thomas Chase, jr. Esq. aged about 40 years—leaving a husband and eleven children to mourn her loss.

In Sutton, (Mass.) Mr. Jacob Sorey, aged 91 years. At Berlin, Mr. Lintham Smith, aged 88—he was an officer in the old French war under Gen. Lyman, and held an office in the commissary department in the Revolutionary war.

In Pembroke, March 11, Mr. Benjamin Holt, having completed his 85th year on the day of his death.—While on a visit to the family of one of his children, he went into the field to trim apple trees; and he was found lifeless on the ground with his axe and saw near him. His father, two brothers and two sisters, all died in a similar sudden manner, each at an advanced age. He was one of the number, who went from Pembroke to the reduction of Louisiana, and was the last survivor. He has left a numerous family including the second, third and fourth generations.

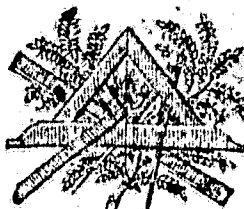
The following obituary notice is from an English paper published at York.

Death of Mr. Lindley Murray.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of the highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of an English Grammar, and of many other most approved works on education. His last illness was of short duration, scarcely exceeding two days; but his whole life may be said to have been a constant preparation for his final change, so that death could scarcely at any time have come upon him unawares. He expired very peacefully, on Thursday morning, at his house at Holgate, near this city, in the eighty-first year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, in North-America; but he resided for a great part of his life at New-York. In the year 1764, his health being much impaired, he was strongly recommended by his physicians to remove into a more temperate climate. He accordingly came to this country, accompanied by his faithful and beloved wife, and, though not restored to health, he received so much benefit as induced him to settle in England. During the greater part of his abode in this country, he was, from inability to walk, and from general feebleness of constitution, wholly confined to his house. To cheer, and usefully to employ, the years of confinement and languor, he prepared a number of volumes, chiefly designed for the benefit of young persons. These works, from the taste and judgment with which they are executed, and from the chastity of sentiments and language conspicuous through the whole of them, have obtained the applause and recommendation of the most eminent literary characters, and they are very extensively circulated both in this country and his native land.

Mr. Murray was a member of the religious society of Friends, by whom he was much esteemed. He was highly distinguished by the powers of his mind, and by the benevolence of his heart. He was a most affectionate husband, a sincere friend, a kind neighbor, a cheerful and instructive companion. His manners and conversation were peculiarly pleasing and impressive; his sentiments were refined and liberal; and the whole tenor of his life beautifully exemplified the moral and religious principles which his writings uniformly inculcated. By those who knew him intimately, his death will be long and deeply regretted; and by many of those who have derived benefit from his literary labours, he will be remembered with respect and gratitude, as one of the most zealous and enlightened friends of youth.

NOTICE.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the Members of OXFORD LODGE will be held at Masons' Hall, on MONDAY the 1st day of MAY next, at three of the clock in the afternoon.—A punctual attendance of every officer and member is requested, to act upon their code of by-laws, under the act of incorporation, and other business of importance.

By order of the Worshipful Master.

April 20, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice to the inhabitants of the town of Paris, liable to be assessed in any State, Town or County Taxes for the year 1826, that they will be in session, at the Assessors' Office in said town, on Monday and Tuesday the 1st and 2d days of May next, to receive true and correct lists of all the real and personal estate and income to be assessed as aforesaid. And they take this opportunity to request that this notice may be duly attended to, and that the Assessors may thereby be saved from trouble and the town from expense.

THOMAS HILL, Jr. Assessors of Paris.
WILLIAM WALKER,
THOMAS CLARK,

Paris, April 17, 1826.

P. S.—To be sold at Public Auction at THOMAS CHOCKER'S Store, on Tuesday the 2d day of May, at 3 of the clock P. M. four likely COWS—the property of the town.—Terms at the sale.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers, four of the Persons named in the Act to establish the Kennebec and Androscoggin Canal Association, hereby give notice, that a meeting of the Persons named in said Act will be held at STANLEY'S Inn, in Wayne, on Wednesday the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of organizing said Corporation, and acting upon any other business relative to the purposes for which said Act was granted, which may be brought before them.

All persons desirous of becoming members of said Company, or of forwarding the objects for which said Act was obtained, are requested to meet at the same time and place.

R. H. GARDINER,
SAMUEL JEWETT,
EDWARD FULLER,
JOSHUA BOWLES.

Gardiner, April 4, 1826.

FEATHERS!

HENRY POOR,
At No. 3.....Union Row.....Middle-street,
Portland,

OFFERS for sale at Boston Prices— and of Prime Quality,

Bags Northern and Southern

LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

Sacks RUSSIA Nos. 1, 2 & 3

Geese Feathers.

BED TICKS, SHEETINGS, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Of this Spring's Importation from Europe and India DIRECT—

A Splendid and Extensive STOCK of
Silk, Woollen, & Cotton
GOODS!

embracing almost every fabric and style usually found in market. March 30.—Gw 91

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Stand which he now occupies—consisting of a good two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, well finished, and in good repair—containing four Rooms on the floor, four Chambers, and a good Cellar. A Wood-House, Barn, and a two-story STORE, all finished. A good rain-water Cistern, and a Well of water under cover. The fourths of an acre of LAND, including a Garden, &c. Also, the West part of Lot numbered 15, in the 6th Range of lots in Paris, containing fifty-four acres, well walled in, and is excellent grass and tillage land.

Also, seven small Lots of LAND—containing from ten to twenty-one acres each—a part of which is as good and well wooded as any in town, the other is good pasture and tillage land, and is well fenced on the road. Said Land is a part of Lot numbered 11, in the Fourth Range of Lots in Paris.

Likewise, one and a fourth acre of LAND, situated about three-fourths of a mile from the Court-House in Paris, on which is an excellent stream of water with a good fall, which, with a very little expense might be converted into one of the best situations for a tanner, in the County.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, as will best suit the purchaser, and on terms which cannot fail to please. For further information, please call on the subscriber.

A plan of the above property may be seen by calling on ASA BARTON, Esq. at the Oxford Bookstore. Paris, April 27.

RUSSELL HUBBARD.

STRAY MARE.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, a STRAY MARE, of bright red colour, dark mane and tail, with a white star in the forehead.—The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Paris, April 24.

JOSEPH BESSÉ.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having contracted with the Town of Mexico, for the support of AARON MOOR the present year, a Pauper of said town, hereby forbids all persons harbouring or trusting him on his account.

WALTER P. CARPENTER.

Mexico, April 15, 1826.

Buckfield Grammar School.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence April 24th. The utmost care will be taken for the improvement of those, who may see fit to attend. Buckfield, April 13, 1826.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an Apprentice to the Carding and Clothing Business, a bright and active LAD, from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given by

WILLIAM WALCOTT.

Rumford, April 20.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners and Proprietors of the following lots and parts of lots of LAND in the town of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lots and parts of lots are taxed to non-resident Proprietors of lands in said Waterford, in the bills committed to me the subscriber, Collector of Taxes for said town of Waterford, for the year 1825—State, County and Town Tax; and deficiencies of Highway Tax for the year 1824, to collect, in the respective sums following, viz:

Proprietors.	Lot No.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	S. C. & T. Tax.	County Tax.	Town Tax.	Highway Tax.	Total.
Unknown,	11	12	160	64	1 34	1 39	2 73		
Do.	11	11	160	64	1 34	1 39	2 73		
Do.	6	11	160	25	0 53	0 85	1 38		
Do.	12	1	160	23	0 48	0 51	0 92		
Do. N. part,	12	5	60	37	0 77	0 83	1 65		
Do.	4	8	160	1 27	2 66	2 76	5 42		
Do.	12	9	160	98	2 05				
Do. N. part,	8	11	80	67	1 40	1 45	2 85		
Do.	12	11	160	67	1 40	1 45	2 85		

Now, unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before MONDAY the Thirty-first day of JULY next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Store of D. & L. Brown, in said Waterford, as will be necessary to discharge the same.

OLIVER HALE, Jr. Collector of Waterford.

Waterford, March 31, 1826.

Brown's Drops for Fits.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS, the most valuable Medicine hitherto made use of, as will appear from the following account and testimonials in its favour:

This Medicine has been known and used in this country for about eighty years; but no efforts having been made to diffuse a knowledge of its efficacy, it has hitherto been principally confined to the region where the proprietor of it has resided. The original recipe from which the drops are prepared, was brought from Scotland, nearly a century ago, by Mr. James Otterson, a native of that country, by whom, and by whose recipe they were prepared as long as he lived. Mr. Otterson died subsequently to the Revolution, at the advanced age of 103 years, and the recipe then became the property of Mr. Brown of Chester, who married a daughter of Mr. Otterson. From him, it descended to his son, Mr. James Brown, by whom the medicine has been prepared in small quantities for many years, but as before observed, the knowledge of its efficacy has been limited, and few or no exertions have been made to give it that celebrity, which, from its antiquity and its valuable effects in curing the distressing complaint of Fits, it so justly deserves. The medicine is still prepared by Mr. Brown, who has appointed the subscribers sole Agents for establishing agencies in various parts of the United States, and for vending said Drops. Few remedies have been more generally esteemed for the disorder of Fits where it has been thoroughly used. It may be taken by different ages and constitutions with safety where proper attention is paid to the following Directions.—That the public may have the testimony of those who have used it, we give the following certificates, of which many more of a similar kind might easily be obtained.

MORRILL & FARMER.

Concord, (N. H.) Dec. 20, 1825.

Directions.—These drops are to be administered as follows, viz:—for an adult, 60 drops, to be taken in a spoonful of wine or brandy, when going to bed, and 55 in the morning, immediately on rising; or children of one year, 4 drops; of two years, 9 drops; of four years, 15 drops; of fourteen years, 35 drops; but the dose is to vary according to circumstances and the constitution of the patient. Persons using them must abstain from milk, butter and cheese.—Price, \$1 per bottle.

Certificate of REUBEN COLBY, Esq. of Hebron, (N. H.)

This may certify to whom it may concern, that I was taken with Fits the first of September, 1818, and in October following had one more. From that time they increased so that I had one in every fifteen days through the winter. I made application to a number of physicians, but found no relief. In May, 1819, I procured a bottle of Brown's Drops for Fits. I had one fit in June, and one in August, and have not had any from that time until now. I took one bottle and a half. My health has been gaining from that time to the present. It appears that the drops effected the cure.

REUBEN COLBY.

Hebron, Sept. 10, 1822.

Certificate of JOHN WHIPPLE, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Hooksett.

I, JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial full to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

Hooksett, June, 1823.

Certificate of Mr. ROBERT BUNTIN, Allenstown.

I, Robert Buntin, of lawful age, testify and say that when I was about nineteen years old, I was taken with convulsion fits. I applied to Mr. Brown for his drops, and I found immediate relief from taking them. I am now in the fifty-sixth year of my age, and never have had any more fits since I made use of his drops; therefore, I can recommend them to the public as a valuable medicine for Fits.

ROBERT BUNTIN.

Allenstown, June 5, 1823.

Certificate of GEORGE HOUGH, Esq. of Concord.

I certify, that about the year 1794, I employed in my office, at the Printing Business, a young man by the name of Stephen Sewall, who was subject to epileptic or convulsion fits, and whose health became greatly impaired by their frequency and severity. On hearing of the Drops for Fits prepared by Mr. Brown, of Chester, (now in Hooksett,) Mr. Sewall was advised to make use of them, which he did, to the number of only one or two phials, according to the directions. He had no return of fits after he began to take the Drops, and in a few months he appeared to be restored to a perfect state of health. He continued in my family and office for more than a year afterwards, and experienced no further inconvenience from the fits, nor any symptoms of their return.

GEORGE HOUGH.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1825.

Said Drops are sold wholesale and retail at the shop of Morrill & Farmer in Concord, (N. H.) and Maynard & Noyes, 33, Washington-street, Boston; Mead & Spaulding, Amherst—Calvin Spaulding, Hallowell, (Me.)—Eben Fuller, Augusta—Merrill & Mitchell, Portland—Bradley & Warren, Fryeburg—John Wilkinson, Bath—W. & J. T. Poor, Bethel—G. W. Polton, Brunswick.

April 27.

POETRY.

FROM THE N. Y. AMERICAN.
TRAVELLING FOR PLEASURE.

Tour to Canada.
Swift fly the horses on the road,
For pleasure do we go;
Twelve in a coach, a common load,
A squalling child or two;
Sometimes we're wet,
Sometimes upset,
As we for pleasure roam;
But toll and care
We choose to bear,
Rather than stay at home.
The steam-boat rushes up the tide,
Rich is the landscape round;
Near to the fertile banks we glide,
No fear of being drowned—
But boilers burst,
And scald we must,
As we for pleasure roam;
Vapour and smoke
Our senses choke,
While borne away from home.
With fragrance sweet, and breezes kind
The south wind gently blows—
Oppress'd with heat the languid mind
Is lulled into repose.
Now hail-storms rise,
Red lightning flies,
As we for pleasure roam;
And thunders roll
To appal the soul,
While we are far from home.
Worn with fatigue, with aching head
And visage all forlorn,
We throw our weight upon a bed
Made of the husks of corn,
Amongst bugs and gnats,
And fleas and rats,
As we for pleasure roam;
Such vermin keep
Our eyes from sleep,
And make us wish for home.
On current smooth, the batteau floats,
By island, point, and bluff;
The song or jest, no care denotes;
The steersman's voice is rough.
See rocks appear,
The rapid's near,
As we for pleasure roam;
With risk of life,
We love the strife
Better than quiet home.
To ride an old hack horse is bad;
The slow canal boat's worse—
The jolting caliche drives us mad,
And wagons make us curse.
With bruises, groans,
And broken bones,
We still for pleasure roam;
And if your ease
Can't bear all these,
You'd better stay at home.

PARODIES.

"I knew by the smoke that so gracefully cur'd."
I knew by the horn, which so gracefully wound
Its loud swelling music, that dinner was near;
And I said, if good cheer in this world's to be found,
The man that is hungry might hope for it here.
'Twas noon, and with pot-luck the table was crown'd,
Around which with eagerness, all took their seats;
Every voice was at rest, and I heard not a sound,
Save the knives and the forks rattling over the plates.
And here by this well furnished board, I exclaim'd,
With beef, pork and parsnips, and pudding and pie,
Which by eating I'd praise, and 'twould seldom be
blam'd.
How well could I live, and how fat should I die.
By yonder plum pudding, whose red berries dip
In a gush of molasses, how sweet to recline,
And to know the huge slice which I rais'd to my lip,
Had never been tasted by any but mine.
I knew by the iron-bound windows I saw,
Looking cheerless and sad, that the gaol-house
was near;
And I said, if a poor man's in debt, then the law
Will furnish him, rent free, a residence here.
It was night—and on straw that lay scatter'd around,
Two prisoners were bound by a somnific spell;
'E'en the keeper was mute—and I heard not a sound,
But the strong bolt that echoed poor liberty's knell.
And here, in this lonely dark room, I exclaim'd,
With companions disgusting to soul and to eye,
Who would mock if I prais'd them, and curse when
I blam'd;
'Tis misery to live—and 'tis horror to die.
By the moon's partial light that gleams faint through
the grate,
I can just see the corner where I'm to recline;
O, pity, ye wise legislators, my fate,
And again let the blessings of freedom be mine!
FALLSTAFF.

THE OLIO.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In a certain town within our County, a certain gentleman was appointed a Justice of the Peace. He took upon himself uncommon power, and manifested great dignity in executing the duties of his said office. There was a plain alteration in his deportment; walked more erect; more tasty in his dress; decided directly on law questions; laid the matter down with his hand as he walked, in the midst of his soliloquies and golden dreams of future greatness. The said certain town chose him Clerk. Honours multiplied; and it became expedient if not necessary, for him to treat his constituents. After performing the duties of his office as Clerk—swearing the officers, &c., and drinking healths a great number of times to his best friends; it was necessary for him to retire home at a very early hour; and soon as he had touched his bed, he was wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. In the evening his wife rose I him up and told him, Mr.—and Miss—had come to be married. His Honour says, "let them come in." The loving couple then rose; palpitation beat high—their hearts were in their mouths—they measured their steps slow but solemn, expecting they were approaching the sacred Altar, where they should

realize many of their anticipations, and a complete consummation of their wishes.

Thus they stood trembling before his Honour. When it was announced they were ready, his Honour said something about hands—they joined their hands. His Honour began; "You being chosen Hogreaves for the year ensuing, do swear, that you will perform the duties thereof, according to your best skill and judgment.—So—help—you—God;" and instantly snored. The loving pair understood not two words that was said, but doubted not. In seasonable time retreated towards the bed of love, fancifully adorned; the curtains festooned round; the sheets all lily white; they retired—no fleas to root them; no congregations of bugs, no witches, no wizzards, no nightmares, no foreboding visions to disturb their peace; but there they slept calmly, (if they slept at all,) and dreamed sweetly, till the glorious sun of day awoke all nature to life and animation. Then the bridegroom got up, looked out and smiled. The bride came forth, innocent as heaven, blushing like a primrose.—His Honour arose, shook his Magisterial locks, and growled.

His wife expressed great concern, and told him, "them parsons last night came to be married, and you know she belongs to the church, and now they have been to bed together, and what a fuss it will make." His Honour says, "they think they are married, and let them keep on thinking and acting—I will record them married, and it will do."

At the next annual town meeting for the choice of officers, they dismissed his Honour, and choose all the new married men Hogreaves, and made him swear them.

From hence has come the custom in many towns, of choosing all the men who stand near the Hymeneal altar, Hogreaves.—A ludicrous appearance; the Clergyman and the Clobber, the learned and unlearned, Gentlemen, and Simplemen—all must be arraigned and sworn Hogreaves.

FROM THE N. E. GALAXY.

Mr. Buckingham.—The following anecdote, in substance, was related to me by a revolutionary officer. Whether it is founded on fact, or not, it is characteristic of Yankee resolution and skill in stratagem, "in those times which tried men's souls," and bodies too:

ANECDOTE.

A British war-like vessel, of considerable force, was cruising off the coast of Connecticut, for some days; which was a sight not at all agreeable to the Yankees on shore; one of whom undertook to put a stop to such insolence. For this purpose he collected a crew of hardy, resolute fellows, like himself, chartered a stout coasting vessel, loaded the deck, to all appearance, with barrels, boxes, &c. fit for the coasting trade, stowed his comrades below, well armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other implements fit for boarding, and with only hands enough on deck to work the vessel, set sail on this adventurous expedition. He was soon in sight of the man-of-war, which made sail for him. He pretended to crawl off, as well as he could; but did not greatly hurry himself. For long they were within hailing distance, when the following conversation ensued:

Capt. Jotham. "Aho! what vessel's that?"
Capt. Bull. "A British man-of-war. What are you, where are you from, and where are you bound?"
J. "I'm an American coaster, from Stonningtown harbour, bound all along shore."
B. "Where's Stonningtown harbour?"
J. "You're a pretty fellow for a man-of-war, and don't know where Stonningtown harbour is."
B. "None of your impudence, or I'll fire into you, and sink you. What are you loaded with?"
J. "Sure upon deck and meat in the hold, and the deacon's die besides; so fire away and be dam'd, and stave that, and see who'll pay for't."
B. "Come along side, you rebel rascal, or I'll blow you sky high."
J. "Well, I must, I spose, for your great black guns there look darnation pokertish."
Upon this Jotham, taking advantage of the wind, immediately ran foul of and grappled the British vessel; his crew immediately rushed upon deck; proving, to the complete surprise and infinite astonishment of the British, that the "meat in the hold" was all alive. They were wholly unprepared for resistance, so surrendered at discretion. "Now," says Jotham, "haul down that rag there up aloft, and we'll hang up another-guess one in its place, with stars and stripes on't, and then show you Stonningtown harbour, about the quackst." This was speedily accomplished as much to the joy and exultation of the Yankees, as to the chagrin and mortification of their captives.

THE LEFT STOCKING. Perhaps it is not generally known that the ladies pull off their left stocking last—But it is a fact; and it is asserted on the best authority that all of them invariably follow this rule.

A country Esquire, who had been a distinguished member of a church for several years, became so addicted to theft that he was several times suspended from fellowship. The sixth or seventh time he made several applications before they would heed his entreaties; but finally agreed to receive him. The next Sabbath, after divine service was ended, the Clergyman entertained his audience with the following narration:—"At a recent meeting of the members of this church, it was voted to receive Esq.—again to our Communion; on the same principles that our Saviour condescended to sup with Judas—knowing him to be a thief from the beginning."

The following curious copy of a shop-bill, at Wigan, in Lancashire, (Eng.) appeared in the Public Ledger of the 6th January:

"James William, parish clerk, sextone, town cryer, and bellman—makes and sells all sorts of haberdasheries, groceries, &c. likewise hair and whigs, dress, and cut, on the shortest notice.
"N. B. I keep an evening school, were I teach at reasonable rates, reading, writing, and singing.
"N. B. I play the hooboy occasionally if wanted.
"My shop is next door, were I bleeds, draw teeth, and shoe horses, with the greatest skill.
"N. B. Children taught to dance, if agreeable, at 6d. per week by me J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron, and coals,—hoes cleaned and mended.
"N. B. A hat a pair of stockings to be cudgled for the best in 5 on Shro' Tashday. For particles enquire within, or at the horse shoe and bell, near the church on tother side of the way.
"N. B. Look over the door for the fight of the three pigeons.
"N. B. I sell good Ayle, and some times cyder, Lodgings for single men."

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of the following lots of LAND, in the town of Paris, in the County of Oxford, State of Maine, that they are taxed in the bills committed to me the subscriber, for the year 1825, and also for deficiency of Highway Taxes for the year 1824, as follows—

Name.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Tax.	Deficiency, 1824.
Wm. Reed, S. W. part,	7	1	20	\$ 60	\$ 78
Do. West part,	9	1	60	240	3 12
Do. S. W. part,	11	1	50	100	1 30
Unknown,	E. half,	5	6	50	1 30
"	N. part,	25	7	100	1 30
Wm. & Henry } part,	25	5	100	100	1 30
Hyde,	26	1	50	75	97
Davis Paine, part,	15	1	50	75	97
B. Walton, part,	16	8	20	60	73
W. & S. Lufkin, half,	25	5	100	150	1 65
Daniel Smith, W. part,	6	1	10	40	44
Josiah Bartlett,	29	1	50	100	1 10

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Saturday the 5th day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon—I shall expose and sell at Public Vendue so much of said respective lots of Land, as will discharge the same, at the Court-House, in Paris.

EBENEZER DANIELS, Collector for 1825.
Paris, April 7, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Gilead.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Lands hereinafter mentioned, in the town of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed to me for collection, for the State, County, Town and School Taxes, for the year 1825, in the respective sums following, viz:

Name.	No. of Range.	Land on the North side of the Androscoggin river.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown,	2	North end of	100	20 00
Do.	10	do.	50	10 00
Do.	11	do.	280	17 00
Name.	No. of Range.	Land on the South side of the Androscoggin river.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown,	1	S. E. part of Range	200	20 00
Do.	4	South end of	200	25 00
Do.	6	do.	150	25 00
Do.	7	do.	200	25 00
Do.	9	do.	200	20 00
Do.	18	do.	100	15 00

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before Monday the Twenty-fourth day of July next, so much of said Land as will satisfy the same, will then be sold at Public Auction, at the Dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Gilead aforesaid, at ten of the clock in the forenoon of said day.

ASA KIMBALL, Collector of Gilead, 1825.
Gilead, March 28, 1826.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Peru.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-resident Proprietors and Owners of the following Lots of LAND, in the town of Peru, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that they are taxed in a Bill committed to me to collect, for the year 1825, which are as follows:

Name.	No. of Range.	No. of Lots.	Value.	Tax.
Sylvanus Poland, two Gores,	13	6	60	203
Thompson grant,	"	7	8	100
R,	"	9	8	100
W. Thomas,	"	10	8	100
H. Farewell,	"	5	9	100
H. Farewell,	"	8	9	100
W. Thomas,	"	9	9	100
H. Farewell,	"	10	12	100
"	"	4	14	100
Henry Molton,	"	16	7	100
F. Walton, Peck's grant,	24	"	100	153
Stockwell,	"	23	100	150
H. Farewell, Lunt's grant,	2	3	100	200

And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the subscriber, on or before SATURDAY the Twentieth day of May next, so much of said Land will be sold at Public Vendue, as will discharge the same, at the Dwelling-house of EPHRAIM CAMRON, in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ROBINSON TURNER, Jr.
Collector of Peru for 1825.
Peru, April 5, 1826.

A STRAY TRUNK!!

THIS subscriber received a Trunk by the Stage, a short time since, containing several articles of Wearing Apparel, and an old Pocket-Book, in which are several Notes, which were filed, as signed by Robt. French, or Robt. French, Jr.—some of them dated at Strafford, (N. H.)—The Trunk is made of wood, and painted a blue marble colour.—The owner may have the same by calling upon the subscriber, proving property and paying charges.
The same Stage which brought this Trunk, also brought me a small package from Concord, (N. H.)—It is possible the Trunk was taken from that place.
Paris, April 17.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE
at the Oxford Bookstore,

A TREATISE on the Union, Affinity, and Consanguinity between Christ and his Church.
And he is the head of the body, the Church, who is the beginning, the first born from the dead, &c. &c. And (having made peace through the blood of his cross) by him to reconcile all things to himself. For if, when we were enemies, we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son much more being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life.
It is hoped that all who are friendly to the doctrine of the final salvation of the whole human family, will purchase for themselves a copy of this valuable work.
Price—only 37 1-2 cts. Paris, April 5.

SALT RHEUM.

THIS inveterate disease which has so long baffled the art of the most experienced Physicians, has at length found a sovereign remedy, in
DR. LA GRANGE'S GENUINE Ointment.

Few Cutaneous diseases are met with more reluctance by the Physician, and none in which he is so universally unsuccessful.
This Ointment has stood the test of experience and justly obtained an unparalleled celebrity. It immediately removes the scabs, gives a healthy action to the vessels of the skin, and its original colour and smoothness.

Numerous recommendations might be obtained of its superior efficacy, but the Proprietor chose that a FAIR TRIAL should be its only commentator. It has in three or four weeks cured cases of fifteen and twenty years standing, that had resisted the power of every other remedy that could be devised.

It not only at once gives immediate relief in Salt Rheum, but cures Tinea Capitis, (commonly called SCALD HEAD,) and all scabby eruptions peculiar to unhealthy children.

There is nothing of a mercurial nature contained in it, and it may be used on infants, or others under any circumstances whatever.

The above valuable medicine may be had at the Oxford Bookstore—WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
Paris, March 8.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Taxes for the years eighteen hundred and twenty-four and eighteen hundred and twenty-five, have been ordered and assessed by the Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford, on the following described Townships and Tracts of Land situated in said County of Oxford:—

Township.	Date of Tax.	Amount of Tax.	Total amount.
Letter E,	A.D. 1824	4 81	
Same,	" 1825	5 50	10 31
Number one, Range one,	" 1824	5 13	
Same,	" 1825	5 93	11 12
Number one, Letter A,	" 1824	6 11	
Same,	" 1825	6 99	13 10
Number two, Letter A,	" 1824	6 65	
Same,	" 1825	7 60	14 25
Number four, Range three,	" 1825	5 60	5 60
Number two, Range three,	" 1824	4 90	
Same,	" 1825	5 60	10 50
Number four, Range four,	" 1824	6 37	
Same,	" 1825	6 14	11 51
Number two, Range two,	" 1825	6 14	6 14
Letter C, adjoining Letter B,	" 1825	8 80	8 80
Letter D,	" 1825	6 82	6 82
Number seven,	" 1824	5 14	
Same,	" 1825	5 88	11 02
Andover Surplus, North,	" 1825	3 20	3 20

The Proprietors and Owners of said Lands are hereby notified that, unless said several Taxes and intervening charges are paid into the Treasury of said County of Oxford, within Six Months from the date hereof, warrants will be issued to the Sheriff of said County, requiring him to make sale of said Lands, according to the directions of the law in such cases made and provided.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer of said

County of Oxford.
Nortey, April 14, 1826.

Post-Office, Paris, April 15, 1826.

THE public are informed that the Eastern Mail through Buckfield, South Hartford, North Turner, Leeds, Wayne, Winthrop, and Hallowell & Roads to Augusta, will be closed at this Post-Office every Thursday Evening, at sunset, until further notice. The Mail leaves on Friday Mornings and returns on Saturday Evenings. RUSSELL HUBBARD, Post-Master.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber on the third inst. LABAN COOLIDGE, an Apprentice, seventeen years old, bound to me by the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Canton, till he arrives at the age of twenty-one. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting him on my account, for I shall pay no debts of his contracting;—and I do hereby forbid all persons from hiring or employing the said Coolidge, except for my benefit—as I have a legal right to his services and shall claim his wages.
REUEL HINKLEY.
Canton, April 5th, 1826.

MAINE TOWN OFFICER—2d edition,

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore. Every person who is concerned in town business ought to have a copy of this work. March 30.

THE OBSERVER

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Subscriptions for the Oxford Observer will be received by the following gentlemen, and the papers forwarded agreeably to the directions given:—
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